EUROPE.

Caristmas Amusements in England and the Morale of British Speculation.

Irish Radicalism in National Politics and Decline of Church Influence.

THE LAND QUESTION IN IRELAND.

Our special correspondents in Europe supply th existed to England, Ireland and France on Christ mas day.

ENGLAND.

Christmas Time in London-Joint Stock Flnance-The Overend-Garney Trial-The Resuit of Indictments in Different Cases-How the Cases Differ.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1869. If an Englishman wanted an American friend to form a good opinion of England, and had that faith on first impressions which experience teaches us has so much to do with the good or the evil we think of men or places, he would certainly try and make visit tais country a few days before Christmas, and remain with us until the holiday are over. Strictly speaking Christmas time is the one only holiday in England that is general, and of it may be said with truth that, from the peer to the peasant, every one more or less gives himself a respite from labor and takes his yearly rest from work. Christmas time with us is to the rest of the year what Sunday is to the week. And it has also its own peculiar features. It partakes somewhat of the nature of the Continental carmival. It is our season-a short one I allow-for merry making and taking our ease. And we are more genial one towards another, less given to dispise this man bedown to that one because he has either or both of these qualifications, than at any other season of the year. Persons from other countries, and particularly those speaking what Thuckeray chiled "the same dear mother tongue," who reach England at the present season, can hardly fall to be struck with the general-the almost universal-genial feeling that pervaces among all classes of the community, and the hearty greetings which are heard at every turn between man and man. There is far more equality, far more good feeling, far less bowing to the two gods we worship with us sincerely, namely, birth and wegita, than at any other time of the year. In a word, visitors to England would haroly lail a the present season to be more pleased with what they saw in this country than they would if they came here during any other month of the twelve which constitute the annual round of the sun.

Among taose who ought to rejoice and be thankful for all mercies they have received since last Caristmas the directors of the Overend, Gurney Company should not be the most backward. As you have no doubt been informed by telegram these gentlemen were declared by a jury of 'city men" to be "not guilty" of the crimes laid to their charge. In this country we have no public prosecutor, and, theretore, one of the greatif injured shareholders of the Tore, one of the greatly injured shareholders of the concern, a certain Dr. Thom, took it upon himself to be the use etc.," and went to the expense of providing funds what which to oring home to the directors the effectes of which public opinion and common sense declared than to be guiltj. They have got on by not a regal but an equity quibble, and Dr. Thom is about 20,000 out of pocket. Had he prosecuted not the whole board of directors but only that targe or Jour who constanted the original firm and who sold the contern to the public, there can be no could but that a verdict of "guilty" would have been returned; but naving mixed up those who were notably and legally guilty with the four or five who were notably, but not legally so, the whole have managed to get on scot tree. We are in English are who were morally but not legally so, the whole have managed to get off scot free. We are in England very much given to take about the flexibless of public opinion in America, and the changableness of the public opinion in America, and the changableness of the public oriental as your country. But was ever enjoying seen so absurd as the change that has come over public opinion in London with respect to the gentlemen was were tried a lew days ago on a charge of having "done" the public out of many militious sterling. In Lanuary met I was present in the Gundhait when the Lord Mayor, in his capacity of magistrate, committed the overend-during directors for thail. Tacy were admitted to buil, and on meir way nome they were hooted, mounded, and insuited to such an extent that they had to be protected by the ponce. On Wednesday had, when they were declared to so not gunty by his jury, they were cheored as it not were the most morthorous men that had ever suffered possecution for righteousness sake. had ever suffered personation for righteousness sake.

The trian wan not be without lis fruits, and very bitter win that part be. Henceforth it will be impossible to convict the directors of joint stock composition of the property of the conviction of the convicti bitter who that part be. Henceforth it will be impossible to convict the directors of joint stock companies of any mances (crime. We had before this more than enough of these commercial adventurers who have of making pricks without straw, but now that the besites, swindle, even if defected, has been shown to be legally a more unfortunate speciation, for which "boddy" is to blame; the immandial dishousety of this, already toe dishouset city, will increase and miniply feurfold. In all this, as it seems to hie, there is a future which cases its skallows before. Already, for years past, it has all but passed on to a proverb with us, that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. The Overend-Guiney tran is not likely to diminish the number of those who behave in this acctrine. It was all very well to hear the well-to-do city bankers and merchants cheering the prisoners who had just got out of the dock on wednesday last, but with these exhitations ought to be published the hanguage of the less distinguished thieves—the "maganien," the "ring droppers," the "house breakers" and others who attended the contr. The humbler classes in London believe firmly that the Gverend-Guiney directors have got off sect free because they could afford to pay highly for counsel to defend them. And who shall say that they are wrong? The late trial has one point of fact settled—that it is fawful and justimable to offer to purchasers a property in which is involved the risk of lossing all those purchasers possess, and to nide from them the risks they run in becoming purchasers. It is a proceamation of free trade—of free trade on honesty, as well as on responsibility in countered many be levally honest who is not so moranty, and is so segmentated by his fellow men. And it has shown that the general public will run down as riaceast hose whom they are delighted to none as goon as the crimmal law declares it has no hold over them.

Radient Revolutionary Conspiracy. London, Dec. 25-P. M. "London," (as I heard the present emperor of the French say, when he was living among us, more than twenty years ago, as a simple, private gentleman)" London is a place so vast, and of which even the detective poises know so little, that any crime may be committed within its limits, and any number of tranors might find shelter within its boundaries and nobody be a bit the wiser. This has been exemplified within the last two days by a discovery which the Home Office has made—made not by any eleverness on the part of its subordinates, but by the usual means of one Irishman turning traitor to his fellow conspirators-respecting the Fenian conspiracy. It seems that the real danger to be apprehended from this combination of stupid recklessness and other tolly is in London, not in Dubin. As I wrote some months ago to the HERALD, the Fenian combination in London is more weathy, better organized and less known to the police than in any part of the kingdom. It is, in fact, a regular revolutionary society, bound together by secret oath, having at its command ample funds, and waiting its time to injure the executive in England, so as to make, if not a diversion which shall be useful to their cause in preiand, at any rate one which will be most trouble-bome to the authorities both there and in England. The Femals here and in London are now mixed up with all the unwashed revolutionary scale of Europe, the so called "patriots," many of them The Fennans here and in London are now mixed up with all the unwashed revolutionary scan of Europe, the so called "patriots," many of them having left their own countries in consequence of spectain mistakes made respecting the property or the signatures of others than themselves, have found refuge in London and take the brevet rank of sufferers for political causes, and make believe to be in exile for having lought against emperors, kings and princes in foreign lands. John Bull is always foreaulous with respect to similar adventurers, and always believes everybody who is in rebellion lagainst other governments than his own to be in the right. For lifty years past every secondare who was too black a sheep to remain in his own land has found protection and hospitality in England. Until now these very dirty and generally very poor strangers did us nether good nor harm, for it is only very lately that a revolutionary party has grown up among us. But it is very different at the prepent day. A large proportion of our working classes are republicans in theory, a much larger proportion of the working Irish are revolutionists in practice, as much as they dare be.

If any popular disturbance, caused either by political usues, by wast of work, or any other reason.

whatever were to take place, we should find to our cost that we had among us an element for evil of which even our most practised statesmen knew but little. It for instance, the bread riois, the Chartisf movement, or even the retorm agitation of two years ago were to be renewed, we should find in London that there is a well organized, well disciplined and very numerous bod? of mest in the midst of us, whose aim is not to obtain this or that political right, but simply to cause as much distress among the people of this country and plunder as much property as they possibly corlid. In a word we never had until now one elements of a mischley-ons revolution in the midst of us; and even now that we have it innecess out of twenty Englishmen are unaware of its existence. If tungs go smoothly with us, well and good; but if otherwise the attacty of England for the next twelve montas with not be a pleasant one to write or to read.

Dering the past fortughs there have been no less than six Cabinet councies of the atmistry, all having more or less reference to the brish Landybid, when it is proposed to introduce next session, and of which coth the outline and denaits have been pretty well settled although the bill itself is not yet drafted. In the mean time there has been a gatherking of the conservative cheirs at Hughendon manor, Mr. Dismeil's piece, in Buckinghamshire, about thatly miss more proceed to spend the Christians week at Biconcom Paixee, the domain of the Duke of Maritorough, in Oxforashire. The question of the day with the conservatives is not so much what are to be their tactics quring the coming season, as who is to lead their forces in the House of Lords, and whether they are to take a violent tory or a more moderately conservative line of policy when opposing Mr. Gladstone, I believe that the future leader of the conservatives in the flouse of Lords will be fought upon the firsh land question, but this is a misrake. The great nope of the cone of the copposition will be fought upon the firsh land question, b

session will be fought upon the fries land question, but this is a misrake. The great hope of the conservative party is that Mr. Gladstone will introduce a Section education bill, and the conservative party. a section education bill, and upon this measure those who oppose the present Ministry will have the support of many wuo now vote with Mr. Chaistone. The latter does not want to be the support of the control of the co

a sectiar education bil, and upon this measure those who oppose the present Ministry will have the support of many wao now yets with Mr. Gladstone. The latter does not want to bring in such a bill at ail, but it is believed that he will be overraied by the more radical members of the Ministry. The whole of the Koman Catholic party, and a very large majority of the strict English Church people, together with a considerable proportion of the Wesievans, are against a scheme of secular education for the poor. But it has also many supporters, and the battle in the House of Commons will be lought hard and lought long on both sides.

Reductions in the army, the navy, the civil service, the convex department, and in every brace of the public service, continues. Most of these will take effect from the commencement of the husbidiary ear, which begins on the 1st of April. Many of them are exceedingly unpopular, but among the middie classes no measure I remember has cansed so much general distantianchon as the payment in advance of the taxes, which will commence next month. The snopkepers, the poorer class of householders, and many, inteed, of the more wealthy, resont this plan of Mr. Lowe's as they would an attempt to root been. Of ourse it is made use of as a means to create opposition to the government, and I have no quott tast, if a general election were to take place, Mr. Gladstone would feet the effects of an agitation which is only now commencing, but which will ere long be very serious.

Two more regiments, both of which arrived Two more regiments, both of which arrived this week at Portsmouth, from india, have been ordered off to Ireland without landing.

Cardinal Cullen's Political Pastoral-Tone of the Fenians Towards the Church.

LONDON, Dec. 25-Night. Talking of Ireland, a Roman Catholic priest from Dublin told me yesterday an anecdote, which, curious to relate, has never found its way into print, but of which he was an eye witness. You may renember that some six weeks ago Cardinal Cullen, the Archbishop of Dublin, then on the eve of his departure for Rome, published a pastoral against Fenhansim. According to the order contained in this pastoral, as well as the custom of the Roman Churca in such cases, the document had to be read on the Sunday after it was published at every mass. It was read at the first mass in every church, but when they heard what it contained the people created such a disturbance in the various charches that the priests were positively afraid to read it at the subsequent services. Many of them telegraphed off to the vicar General, the curdinal having left for Rome, to know what was to be gone, and got for a reply that "they mired read it or not, as they deemed most prudent." In most of the churches it was not read a second time. Ten years ago such a thing could not possibly have occurred, but now the Fenhan movement has entirely superseded the religious foetings of the large majority of the Irish. the Archbisnop of Dublin, then on the eve of his

istance offered by the citizens to the last of Stuarts in a siege of 105 days, which, according to annals of the British isles. Londonderry has a popuation of about 23,000, and, in comparison with many other towns in Ulster, is a busy and flourishing city. Unfortunately party feeling is ever high in Derry; the population is divided into two classes very unfavorably disposed towards each other, and the hostility existing between them is, I feel certain, most injurious to the prosperity of the city. The county of Londonderry is washed on the north

by the Atlantic Ocean, and lies between Antrim on the east and Donegal on the west. It is forty miles in length by thirty-four in breadth, and has an area of \$18,585 acres. Of these 518,595 acres, 318,282 are arable, while there are no less than 180,709 acres which have, as yet, been uncultivated. Many parts of the country are very hilly and rugged; but there are others, particularly in the eastern district, which are broad and flat. There are also very extensive racts of bog in the eastern part of the county, which are frequently flooded with pools of water. The southern division is much more fertile than the niddle and northern districts, where the land is very loose and gritty, and is generally found to be til adapted for the growing of wheat. The landed system of the north of Ireland is very peculiar, and, to understand it thoroughly, a knowedge of the times preceding and following upon the plantation of Ulster is indispensable. Whoever undertakes to trace historically the events which produced it ought properly to begin at Derry, for Derry was the first of the six countles confiscated to James L in which the plantation by English colonists of the eschented lands was undertaken. It is a fact which cannot be disguised that from the first settlement of the English in Ireland their leading, idea was now to obtain possession of the soil. Elizabeth had long looked with wistful eyes towards the rich piams of Uster, and was anxious, no doubt, to reward her segants and retainers with these lands. Her troops, during a great part of her reign, were engaged in reducing the refractory irish chieftains to submission, and in parcelling out the lands of the old population to English and Scotch adventurers. In the south her arms were partially successful, but in Ulster they made little progress, owing to the formidable resistance they received from the waritke chieftains of the north. The two from the waritke chieftains of the north. The two attempts made during the relign to colonize Uniter were signal failures. Her successor was more fortunate. The truits of her conquest of Ireland felt to the lot of James, and this circumstance, together with one or two other incidents, equally fortunate and adventitions, enabled him to succeed where his waser and more accomplished predecessor failed. By the flight of the ears James had an opportunity of introducing what he called "English law and civility" into no less than six countes of Ulster. These were Tyrone, Fermanagh, Derry, Donegal, Cavin and Antrim. Half a million of acros were thus eachcated to the crown, and, in one fell swoop, the simple, unoffending people who had lived and tolled on these lands were banished forever from the

the simple, unorganding people who had lived and totted on these lands were banashed forever from the homes of their fathers.

James next conceived the idea that the body best qualified to undertake the plantation of Ulster were me corporation of the city of London. These civit functionaries being spoken to on the subject were not backward in availing themselves of the King's offer, particularly so as they foresaw that it was likely to benefit themselves. Accordingly an order was drawn up by the King, making over nearly the enture county of Londonderry to twelve London companies, and these uniter London companies are in possession of the best part of the county of Londonderry to this day. In fact more than two-thirds of the entire lands of the county are in the possession of industrial and ecclesiastical corporations. Eight of the London companies are in possession of no less than 260,000 acres, while the Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishop of Derry hold broad acres, not including the glebo lands. The rental of the companies exceeds \$100,000, not including the four freehold properties. Though the injustice of the great plantation cannot be defended, it must be said to James' credit that he did not undertake it through any considera-

tion of personal interest. His object was to introduce Entrish cavilization into Uniter and to place the same and sa peacettal and industrious population. When, atterwards, he found that the comotions in the company of the conditions implied in the grant he threatened to dispossess them, a most that clearly proves that he did not bestow these lands as a layor, out for a useful and important purpose. It is, perhaps, superfinous for me to say that the original conditions have never been failined, nor as it at all these that they ever will.

So aloue of the hand being in the hands of these corporations, there are comparatively few landed proprietors in Londonderry. Some of these have the reputation of being excellent landlords and others have a reputation quite the reverse. There are, I has, a new of the landed proprietors in this country who still fully recognize the custom of tenant right. A large proportion of them, now-ever, during the last twenty years have made early activation of the last twenty years have made early waterford and Lord Templemore to take tight is practically enforced. The tenants on these properties are very dappy and very prosperous a binuch so, maley, that those on the fortalet better have offered to a man, to buy their farms from the land-lord, who is about to dispose of his property in this country. The second class of landbrds mentioned above encroach upon the tenant rights in their way.—

If a tenant wisnes to sent his farm, the first step he must take in that direction is to acquaint the agent of his mention. The agent assumes to mismon the right of acceptage of refusing as the case may be any person who wishes by purchase the farm if his political principles, for eachily departed, even though he may be disposed to give a larger sum to the outgoing tenant man substitute of the property, he is unconditionable reached, even though he may be disposed to the owner of the property, he is unconditionable was the for his interest in the soil. The practice is now also becoming very prevalent

FRANCE.

Paris Bables-Progress of Population-Infants at Nurse and Infantile Mortality-M. Louis Blane's Return-Victor Hugo and George Penbody-The Political Situation.
Pages, Dec. 20, 1869.

I closed my last letter with the intimation that I should have something to say in my next on the in-teresting topic of French babies. It is a subject of universal interest, however, and appeals directlynone more so-to the business and posoms of mankind. There is beyond a doubt no small diversity of feeling in different countries on this vital matter. in our country, where population is still limited, a baby is regarded as an article of prime necessity; but in China, where the market is over supplied, 1 must be regarded as a nuisance, since so many are prematurely consigned to the river. In France, on the other hand, a baby is looked upon as a inxury that only the richer classes can minize, and the consequence is that the utmost self-restraint is exercised to avoid their undue accumulation. There has been some discussion here lately on this point growing out of the fact that the population of France remains almost stationary. This enigma is explained by some from the more cautious production of bables, while others assert that the crop is as large as in other countries, but that a mode prevails as to their treatment that tells fearfully against their full development. I am unwilling to take the responsibility of giving the result of my own observations on this delicate subject, and will, therefore, quote those better informed. A late authority delivers himself in this wise: -

read a second time. Terry sears ago such a thing found not possibly have occurred, but now the Fernian movement has entirely supersected the religious focusings of the large majority of the Irish.

IRELAND.

Agricultural Territorial Statics—Locdonder-ry County, Its Area and Nature of the Soil—War and Confiscations—History of the London "Companies" and Their Titles to the Land—Fenant Evictions—Condition of the Farming and Laboring Classes in Derry.

London porting Classes in Derry.

London and Evictions—Condition of the Farming and Laboring Classes in Ireland. It is situated on the left bank of the Foyle, on a nill which has, in troubled times, been selected as the acropolis of the north. It derives its name from doirs, a word which signifies the place of oaks, as the hill on which it stands was once covered with a forest of that species of tree. The chief inistorical event in connection with the city is the gal ant rosistance offered by the citizens to the last of the Strayers himself in this wise:—

Prom Paris, especially, but also in a greator or lesser degree, from the provincial towns, a stream of lesser degree, from the provincial towns, a stream of lesser degree, from the provincial towns, a stream of lesser degree, from the provincial towns, a stream of last constantly downs into the arraid astricts. The mothers must work; they cannot afford to keep their children at nome. More value is attached to the labor than to the west are on it for the help less being committed to a stranger's hands, only the hinder classes go to the expease of a wet nurse at home. More value is attached to the labor than to the west are on a life of the help less being committed to a stranger's hands, on the help less being committed to a stranger's hands, on the help less being committed to a stranger's hands, on the help less being committed to a stranger's hands, on the help less being committed to a stranger's hands, on the help less being committed to a stranger's hands, on the help less being committed to a stranger's hands man, his bookkeeper, his corresponding clerk. It is
the general and almost universal practice in France
that the young married woman should be her husband's chief associate in his business. No increanary and, it is argued, can be so valuable, so zealous
or so cheap as hers. The bride steps from the
church to the counter, the desk or the workroom.
When children come they must be got rid of; time
is too varuable to be employed in watching and tending them. And so they are despatched into the
country to some woman who makes it her trade to
take nurshings. The results are obvious enough.
The maternal care, which nothing can replace, is
wanting, and the mortality is lar greater than in
countries where a different system brevais. Of
course the poorer the people who thus put out their
infants the less they can pay, and the
greater is the neglect to which the children
are exposed. But even when the payment is liberal
the security is small. "I will cite an instance,"
says the same authority, "that came winnin my
knowledge. A prosperous tradesman in the full
vigor of life married a young wife, who was forthwith installed as his head clerk. A child was born
and sent out to nurse in the country. The parents
visited it as often as is usually the case, but the child
died. Another followed, was similarly rusticated,
and likewise died. The same thing occurred with
a bird, fourth and fifth child. The father having
realized a competency disposed of his business. A
sixth child was born and was reared at home,
throve well and is growing up. The parents are
healthy people, and it is only fair to suppose that if
the five children had received the same attention as
the sixth they also would have lived and flourished."
It may be said thus is an exceptional case, but it is
no rarity to hear of hashing children dying out at
nurse, and if we may believe the French journais
the vigiance of the local authorities is not sufficient
to check the mal-practices of those child-farming
women who, if they do not actually poison the
childre

the way of a remonstrance at the somewhat exaggerated picture of the evils of baby comments on the story given above:- "As to the number of children in your model family of six, be assured that if the two first born of the fam ily had lived and prospered the four others would merely supplementary children, and the number of six was never seriously intended." Here we have the two opposite views on this pregnant topic, if I may so speak, that I alluded to at the beginning. Whether it is to be attributed to the results of baby farming or the caution and providence exercised by the French of all classes, it is hard to say, but the fact is none the less prominent that of all countries the population of France makes the slowest advances, while that of England, of European nations, probably grows the factost.

Louis Blanc, so well known by his socialist theories, and who figured for three months in the provisional government of 1845, when he was expelled from France by his own party, has availed himself of the amnesty of August last, and has come back to Paris to try his fortune once more. To the surprise of many who admire his literary ability and thought he would turn it to advantage by writing something worthy his fortune reputation, he has accepted the offer of the revolutionary organ, the Rappel, and is duly installed as one of its editors with quite a fourish of trumpets. It is doubtrall whether he will hold this equivocal position for any length of time; for Louis Blanc writes with too much elevation and taste to suit the rabid views of the readers of this ultra print, and he will likely disappoint them by his moderation.

Victor Hugo, in his recent letter about the late Mr Peabody, seld, "His voice was not that of France, but was the voice of exile." Some of the Prench journals rap the knuckies of the would-be exile quite vigorously for this willful perversion of the truth. Everybody knows that Victor Hugo was included in the list of the amnesty, and that he is as free to return to France as Louis Islanc and all the rest of the same category; but he prefers, evidently, to live in the pleasant little island of Guernese, where he has rigged up a house in the fantastic style that suits his peculiar taste. This, however, is surely no reason why he should go on playing the interesting role of a political marryr when he is not one any longer. It is a matter of wonder here that so pr the two opposite views on this pregnant topic, if i may so speak, that I alluded to at the beginning.

remembered, however, is a poet and romancer, and don't reasily know half the time whether he is writing fletion or otherwise. Some one who visited his grotosque y turns and house in fluorinsy a snort time ago was animised to see that the chair he had occupied in the Chaimper of Peers unfole Louis Philippe was carefully preserved and exhibited to all visitors. This snows plainly how very proud he is of his former title of Peer of France, which he is daily chaiming in the papers to be a sed ropublican. We must not exact too much Consistency from this brittiant novelist. His son, Charles Hugo, who has just been "jugged" for few, months, as I mentioned for seeking to sow so into in the army, is showed to write editorials for mis stappel at the same, and I wonder at this "extreme clemency on the part of the government. The first use he has put his aggressive pon to it to belador savagely the well known to be a declaration for carring to say what everybody thought—ninely that he (Hugo) righty deserved the punisament the courts as agneed him: for he had done more by his licentions excesses to bring discredit of the journalism of Paris, at home and abroad, that even itecefort immed. This oft of homely truth has made young fluors small and an old, that even itecefort immed. This oft of homely truth has made young fluors small would not be calling all the world to winces that "not of homely truth has made young fluors small action of the whole thouse, the course way, to tell Grardin what he butter, ramorous way, to tell Grardin what in Emmand and in the United States is always done in committee, with the final decision of the whole thouse, those very, every country has its customs, and it comes to the committee in the end no doubt. In another weak they will get tarough with these election returns, and time the business of the regular session will organ. It is exertain to be inaugurated with a set of new ministers, most of whom are unknown out of France. Emilie Offiver, who has become more prominent of late years, will be

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Six thousand colliers are on strike at Waldenberg.

A treaty for the extradition of erhninals has been signed between Belgium and the Grand Ducky of

The tax on dogs in Great Britain is five shillings per nead, and the returns show that there are 1,038,221 on the lists.

The population of Germany is now 33,302,000, of when the North Confederation numbers 29,404,476 and the Southern Stat.s 8,807,528.

The government of the canton of Appenzell, in Switzeriand, has forbidden all public diversions during the term of the Council now sitting in Rome. Strict orders have been given throughout the Russian empire to prevent any manifestation on the autiversary of the emincipation of the seris, which occurs on February 27.

The mary courtesies shown by the Emperor Na-poteon to Mr. De Wetner, the Prassian Ambassator in Paris, give rise to much comment, especially after the recent exchange of friendly sentiments between

Russia and Prussia. Reports from Prussia state that a general activity is kept up in the armaments, which in many places are formidable. The fremaship between Russia and Prussia is now an established fact, and some move is soon anticipated in reference to Austria and

The public excitement at the commencement of the trial in Paris of Traupmann, for the murder of the Kinez family, was so great that 15,000 applica-tions for thekets were made, and many ladies passed the previous hight in the court for lear of arriving too late.

The King of Prussia has ordered that all priests The king of Prussia and ordered that an presses shall take an oath, of which the following is a summary:—"I swear before God and by this word to be always faithful to my gracious King and to my miguty of one in the same will denounce all that canches me through the confessional that may be narmful to his Royal Maesty, his government and his well-beloved manity."

PAUL SCHOEPPE

Important Disclosures from Europe-Who Is Dr. Paul Schooppe ?-Great Excitement Among the Gormans-Letter from Professor Gneist, of Berlin-A Serious Question of Identity.

In order to call the attention of the reader to the very interesting case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, of Carlisie. Pa., it is not necessary to recapitulate its whole history in detail. It is sufficient to repeat that Dr. Schoeppe practised medicine at Carlisle and became professionally acquainted with a wealthy spinster named Miss Steinecke. About year ago she took suddenly ill and died. After her death Dr. Paul Schooppe produced a will of the late Miss Steinecke all her estate to the Doctor. The will was witnessed by the Doctor's father, a German Lutheran clergyman. The relatives of the deceased opposed the probate of the will, declared it to be a forgery and procured the Doctor's arrest on the double charge of forgery and of having poisoned Miss Steinecke. The Doctor was tried, convicted and now lies under and the public are fully familiar with the details of the extraordinary efforts made to have the sentence commuted or a new trial granted.

In support of this agitation, and in order to bring every possible weight of authority to bear upon the centieman of this city wrote to Professor Rudolf Gneist, of Beriln, a prominent jurist and author, member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies and of the North German Parliament. The roply of the learned professor will be found below. It is of extraordipary character, considering the wide extent this egitation in favor of Dr. Paul Schoeppe had assumed in this country and the importance which attached to it in consequence. It was published on Thursday in the Scatts Zeitung, and, if anything, it intensified the excitement among our German citizens, and quite different and diverging were the views expressed. But here is the letter of Professor theist:—

great haste I did what was possible to save the life of a countryman perhaps unjustly condemned. This was not easy, since in these days the sessions of the Chambers and my participation at them and in committee occupied the whole day.

To obtain the opinion of the juridical faculty was impossible, for the reason that the subject for a juridical revision was not at hand, since neither the course of the juridical proceeding nor the evidence taken on the trial was before us, not even in the form of newspaper reports. It was only possible to determine that the chemical and medical evidence for the establishment of the fact was unsatisfactory and erroneous. To this end I submitted the case to the Society of Jurists here, who immediately selected a special committee to consider what steps may possibly be taken in favor of Paul Schoepps. In this several of our juridical experts have gladly taken part, capecially the court physician, Professor Limann, and the chemical, Professor Somensshein, whose high authority will be recognized asse in the United States. These gentleman concur with the opinions of American experts, as published in your newspapers, that the process adopted for the discovery of prussic acid and morphism in the body was inefficient and in part utterly erroneous. Our experts conid literally subscrite to the criticisms published of that process. Those criticisms come from men whose names are well known also among ourselves, and are generally recognized as sperfer. Yet these opinions had already been laid before the Attorney General declares those citicisms as not decisive, for reasons against which, from the stan ignition of the nova subscribed to their authority, But the opinion of the Attorney General declares those citicisms as not decisive, for reasons against which, from the stan ignition for the count of the proceed to establish the fact in case of unrefer, polsosing, &c. Under our laws ontain no such binding provisions, but treats the proof of the fact as any other part of the price of the jurcer.

Schooppe. This makes it impossible for a foreign jurist to give, with good conscience, an opinion pronouncing the variet of the jurors as basty and enconsulonable. The totality of all accompanying circumstances reay establish in the mind of a cemeionious man the fact of poisoning, even if the assisting chomists and medicals men had proceeded still the assisting chomists and medicals men had proceeded still the assisting chomists and medicals men had proceeded still the assisting chomists and medicals men had proceeded still the assisting chomists and medicals men had proceeded still the proceeding of the companying the proceeding of the companying the proceeding of the proceeding of the proceeded still the proceeding of th

fainer and sou, the country.

With these present hypothetical disclosures of Professor Guests this case of Schoeppe promises to become truly a cause offers in the criminal annals of the country.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Religious Services To-Day. Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Washington square, this atternoon, at three o'clock, on "The King of Glory Riding on an Ass."

The Church of the Puritans will attend divine service to-day in Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. Preaching by the Rev. Dr. Cheever at half past ten o'clock, on 'The Mechanics

Rev. R. N. Bellows will conduct the free services at Brevoors Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, to-day at nati-

past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. At the Forty-second street Presbyterian church Rev. Dr. Scott preaches morning and evening. Moses Breaking the Taoles at Mount Stuar."

Rev. George Repwo to will preach in the Church of the Messiah, Park avenue, this morning and even ing. Subject to the evening, "Helpa."

Rev. Moses Hull will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, this morning at half-past ten and this evening at balf-post seven At St. Loke's Methodist Episcopal church, Forty-

first street, near Sixth avenue, preaching at haif-past ten A. M. and haif past seven P. M. by Rev. Dr.

At the Caurch of Our Saviour (Sixth Universitst). Thirty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue, Rev. J. M. Pullman pastor, preaches this moraling at a quarter to eleven o'clock and this evening at haif-past seves.

At the Proc Will Baptist church, Seventeenth street, west of Sixth avenue, there will be preaching this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, by Rev. C. E.

At the free Church of the Holy Light, Seventh avenue, next to Thirty-lourth street, services will be held at half past ten o'clock A. M. and half-past seven o'clock P. M. Rev. Eastourn Benjamin will preach.

Hev. Chauncey Glies this morning preaches on "Salvation by the Blood of Christ" in the New Jeru-salem church, on Thirty-lifts street, between Fourth

lammany wigwam on "The Old Fogies of the Bible Compared with the Beautiful Character of the Saviour." br. Taompson will preach this evening at the

George Francis Irain preaches this evening at the

Broadway Taoernacie, corner of Turry-fourth street, on "Dignity of Pananthropy as Inustrated in the

late Mr. Peabody." Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., will preach in the chapel of the Trinity Baptist church, corner of Fiftysecond street and Third avenue, this evening, at a

quarter to eight. Subject, "The Guilt and Penal-

ties of Unbeliet." The pastor, Rev. J. Stanford Home, D. D., will preach at nalf-past ten A. M. As the Church of the Reformation, Fiftieth street, between Second and Third avenues, Rev. Abbott Brown will hold services at a quarter to eleven

A. M. and a quarter to eight P. M. At the Canal street Presbyterian Church services will be held by Rev. David Mitcaell. Morning communion service at half-past (c); evening half-past seven o'clock. Subject, "Alone and Yet Not Alone." Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth s reet and

Ninth avenue, before the Young Men's Association of the parish, at haif-past saven P. M. Rev. N. H. Schenck, Rev. J. H. Vincent, Rev. A. S. Hunt, Philip Philips, and Professor V. E. Marston will take part at the opening for Sunday school pur-

poses of the Seventh avenue Methodist Episcopal chapel, corner Seventh avenue and Butler street, Brooklyn, this afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. S. A. Corey, D. D., will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist chapel, Lexington avenue, at half-past

ten A. M. and he f-past seven P. M. At the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal chorch, 153d street and Tenth avenue, Chaplain C. C. McCabe preaches this moraing and the Rev. II. B. Ridgway, D. D., this evening.

Special service for young men will be held this evening at half-past seven o'clock by Rev. Dr. John Rail, in the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, coraer Twenty-third street

The Rev. Father O'Farrell, of St. Peter's church. Barelay street, will lecture in St. Bridget's church, corner of avenue B and Eighth street, this evening. Subject, "St. Vincent de Paul, the Apostie of Charity," Grand vespers will commence at seven o'clock and the lecture at eight. Tickets fifty cents. The proceeds are to be appropriated for the benfit of the poor of the parish.

The stated meeting of the board of managers was held at the Bible House on the 6th instant. Two new auxiliaries were recognized-one in Texas and one in lowa. Various communications were re-7,741 volumes, besides others to the amount of \$1.400, and in funds \$200 to the Missionary society of the Metaodist Church for Bible Wors in Norway. The books granted were in an unusual variety of languages, including Spanisa, Italian, Portugese, German, French, Ojibway and Arabia.

Divorces in the Churches. [From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.]

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH-No minister is allowed to solemnize matrimony in any case where there is a divorced husband or wife of either party still living; but this is not to apply to the innocen

still diving; but this is not to apply to the innocent party in a divorce for adultery or to parties, once divorced seeking to be united again.

Carholic Churcu-Divorce, except as to bed and board, not recognized in any case; and no divorced party can be remarried while the other is living.

Presentan-Divorce recognized for adultery only, the innocent party to be allowed to remarry. We understand this to be the position of the reunited Church, as it was of the recent branches. We think most, if not all other, Presbyterian churches adulted to the same inde.

Methodist-pubstandaily the same as the Presbyterian.

terian.
Congregational.—This denomination having no

CONGREGATIONAL—This denomination having no common authority, except the Bible, each separate caurch determines such matters for uself, under the savice and counsel of associations; but we think there is little difference in practice in it, the rule of Presbytsman and methodist churches being the one BAPTIST—Like the Congregationalists, the Baptists have no ecclesiastical authority, each church determing all questions for itself. The practice, now-ever, is substantially the same as that of the three preceding denominations, the Babts rule being the guide.

The Central Presbyterian of Bichmond says:-The experiment has now been tried in many Presbyterian churches of abolishing the complicated and offensive system of pew ownership and even of rented pews, and we believe everywhere with the most gratifying results. The voluntary Sunday morning contributions have gone far beyond the sum of pow rents or taxes; and, far better than that, sum of pow rents or taxes; and, far better than that, many more have oeen brought within the sound of the dospel. The Presofterian church in Staunton has just diaminously resolved to make all its seats free. We greet this resolution as one of the signs coming from that large and interesting chirch, that with life and-energy and self-denial it is doing the Master's work in the Master's way. Has not the time come for many other of our churches to throw away the doors of their pews and open wider than ever their church doors?

Church Extravagance.

The San Francisco papers complam of the extravagance of the churches of that city. Normally religion is supposed to be the consolation of the poor, but in the Queen of the Pacific slope it is a luxury in which even the moderately rich cannot invary in which even the moderately rich cannot induste. Think of one thousand dollar paws! Of course, as the San Francisco Call points out, respectable families will not care to go to church if they cannot go on the same terms as their more wealthy associates. But when the single item of music in these churches costs about \$10,000 there are not many, even in the Golden City, who will find it easy to support the energous assessments which

The Early Life of the Pope. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Rome, tells the following story respecting the

from Rome, tells the following story respecting the early life of the Pope:

Those who are nearest to him, and who ought to know him well, say he is a very kind-hearted man, but is dreadicily affileted by his ministers and agents, who ought to do his bidding, but who would use him for their own worldly purposes. The world at large does not know that flay or sixty years ago he was ongaged to be married to a Miss Foster, the daughter of an irish bishop and the sister of the Countess de salis, famous at that period in Italian society; and that the young lasy and her iriends waited at the altar of the church of S. Lugi de Francest (near the present Fost Office) for Count Mastar-Ferrett to appear and complete his marriage yows, and that they waited and waited in vain, because the young Count never came. Nor is the world aware that the explanation given to her before her death was that his jesuit relations had foreibly

abducted him and sent him abroad under oath of secrecy, which he rever divulved till after he was Pope, and that this he caused to be communicated to her, to ease his own conscience and her broken heart. I mention this because the Pope is now living and that he and his Jesuit friends may question it or condim it as they please. I had the document at length in my own hand which tells the whole story, communicated by one of her near relations, and given me by one whom the venerable Compercially knows and has conversed with and throne.

Freedom of Discussion in the Ecumenical Council.

The Eishop of Brann, Germany, who is prevented by delicate nearth from being present at the Ecume-nical Council, has issued a pastoral in which the following passage is not unworthy of attention :-

lowing passage is not unworthy of attention:—
The discussions of the Fathers of the Council will
be free, not only because Pope itus has recently
sainctioned it, but because on any other supposition
the summoning of a council would have been superfluous, and he implie have proclaimed his will independent of any such assembly. Ine Council will not
elevate into dogman new and strange doctrines, unknown to revetation, because the aid of the Holy
Spirit is granted out, to those wan decare and hold
by revealed truth, and nothing must be made an
article of bellet which has not been at all times universally accepted and acknowledged by the Church.

Triple Consecration of Bishops in Westminster Abbey.

[From the London Post, Dec. 22.] Testerday forenoon the ceremony of consecrating Dr. Frederic Temple, of Bailol College, Oxford, Bishop of Exeter; the Rev. Loid Arthur Hervey, D. D., of Trinky College, Camoridge, Bishop of Bata and Weis, and the Rev. Waite fr. Stirling, B. A., Bishop of the Fatkland Islands, was performed in Westminster Addey, by commission from the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, by the Bishops of London, Worcester, St. David's and Ely, in the presence of

Worcester, St. David's and Ely, in the presence of a large number of clergymen, who occupied seats in the sacrariam, and of a congregation which thied the chor and the transpots.

Dr. Tempie success the Right Rev. Dr. Henry Philipots, deceased, and Lora Arthur Hervey the Right Rev. Lord Auckland, who has resigned the Sec of Bath and Weils. The Rev. Art. Strang, who is the tirst bishop of the Falkhand Islands, has been working for some years past at Terra der Juego, in connection with the South American Missionary Society, as ther pastor of the English congregations in the Falkhand Edands.

The numerical state of Methodism in England, as set forth in the report of the conferences, is as follows:-Tue Methodist Reto rm Union numbers 8,650 members-decrease, 734; the Methodist New Connection, 33,005 members—decrease, 555; Biole Chris-tians, 25,221 members—decrease, 105; Mcthodist Free Churches, 05,002 members—decrease, 130; Frantavo Authodist, 161,223 members—decrease, 1,431; wes-leyan Mcthodists, 315,556 members—increase, 3,115.

The Empress of France and the Chief Rabbi of Constantinople.

The Magid contains an interesting article relating

o an interview between the Chaef the set of Countra-Empress was at Constantinople Count Comondo, a novieman of the Jewish faith, attended her by her Majesty's special request. She received the heads of various religious communities at the French Em-

Majesty's special request. She received the decay various religious communities at the French Embassy, and among these were the Chief kabbi, accompanied by two distinguished members of the Jewas community.

He addressed for Majesty in the Spanish language as lonows:—"I, your servant, the heat of the sowist community, by the grace of my sovereign the satisfact may the happiness of offering you by homege. Toless you in the name of the door of israe, who bressed has ancestors Aoranam, issue and Jacob. May the French emp.re be always prospecials, and may the formed on the powerful Empejor Napoleon the Third be permanent and unsuaken. May the imperial bouse be blessed, and may those blessings with which queen Essaer was crowned rest upon your Najesty. The Empress was dee by agithed which issued to this prayer, which was intered in this insignage of her own condity; and as the chief habol spoke she came gradinnly nearer and nearer to fain, when he had concluded she sata to him, "how happy I am to find some of my contrymen here its line when he had concluded she sata to him, "how happy I am to find some of my contrymen here its line when he sate chief habols are sated him the number of Spanish sews in turkey, of whom there are 30,000. Then she sate, ""An "sold the Empress, "how delighted I am." It appears that the Chief Rabol received quite exceptional marks of favor from the Empress at this received in the manner.

Religious Notes.

Religious Notes.

The Baptists of Iowa number about 20,000, which is a numerical gain of 2 000 over last year. A new Jewish synagogue has just been completed and dedicated in Portland, Oregon.

The cutizens of Corinne, Utah Territory, have built an adobe church, the first Christian edifice in Utah. Rev. George Pearce is the oldest missionary in India. He has been laboring there, under the appointment of the English Baptist Society, for forty-

The Christian Register mays:—"The Rev. Mrs. Hanaford (Unitarian) is about to ordain her own son to the work of the ministry—ine first instance of the kind on record."

In North Falmouth, Mass., there is but a single church in the value, and that is of the Congregational order, in which every maily meets for real-Roy. Dr. Gannett has resigned the pasterate of the

Roy. Dr. Guenett has resigned the pasterate of the Arington street Unitarian cuurch, in Boston, winden he has neld over forty-five years, beginning as the colleague of Dr. Chanaing.

There are in France thirty Wesleyan ministers, 184 chapets or preacting places, 110 local preactiers, 2,125 members, 11 day segoods, 57 Sunday schools and upward of 10,000 regular hearers.

The statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church South sum up as follows:—There are time bishops, 2495 travelling preachers, 4443 local preachers; white members, 53,539; colored members, 22,035. The aggregate of members and preachers is 545,030.

Rey. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago, declines an of-

The aggregate of members and prefichers is 45,000.

New, Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago, declines an offered addition of \$1,000 to his sharry, and proposes that it be donated toward furnitiating cheaper sutings for those who are kept away from the sanctuary on account of dear pew rents.

The funeral services of an Indian 107 years of age were held at the church in Greenville, atc., on the Lich of December. He had long been a professing Christian, and often held religious meetings with his tribe. His name was Tomer.

tribe. His name was Tomer.

The followers of Alexander Campbell, who call themselves The Disciples of Carist, "number 500 000 communicants, all of whom gathered within the last infer years. They have 2,000 contreses and 1,000 regular ministers. Besides other interary institutions, they have a mammoth university, located on the Henry Clay estate in Kentucky, embracing within inself six distinct colleges, with nearly 500 students.

(From the Jamestown (N. Y.) Democrat, Jan. 5.]
On Wednesday morning last our citizens were
hocked to hear that the Catholic prices residing

(From the Jamestown (N. Y.) Democrat, Jan. 5.]

On Wednesday morning last our citizens were shocked to bear that the Cathohe priess residing fere had committed suicide the might before by shooting himself. The particulars, as we have gathered them, are as follows:—

The first intimation that was had of his attempting anything of the kind he gave to his bousekeeper. When asked to come to supper he replied that he should can more suppers nor oreaklasts either. She questioned him as to his strange conduct, but obtained no satisfactory answer, and regarded the matter in a jesting light. Shortly after he sent his boy down to the drug store for some croton oil, alleging ne wished it to rub on his clear. In reply to his housekeeper's question what he had sent for, he told her it was material for burning inceise. When the lad returned Father Cahnit took the package and went up sturies. Before doing so he gave the boy some money, and told him to return to Buffalo, whence he came. He then bid him goodby, as also the housekeeper. Shortly after he went up sturies the girl followed him, and discovered him just in the act of swallowing the poison. She knocked it from his hand and began exposulating with him. He again bade her goodby, said there was "one more chance left," and ordered her from the room. She went down and soon heard the report of a pistol. She rushed up stairs and found him standing in the centre of the room with a pistol in his hand. He remarked that he had missed his aim. She again expostulated with him with the same result, sue descended, and in a low moments another pistol report caused her to go up and she found him jung in bod, the pistol in his hand and a wound near the, right temple. He was bleeding profusely, and dying. He recognized her, and again bid her goodby, Medical and was summoned, but all to no parpose. He tingered unitif our o'clock the next morning before he died, but unconscious, rie lired the fatal altot about soven o'clook the evening beiore.

The following is the verdict given by the Co

Jury:-- The said J. T. Cahill came to his death about four The said J. T. Can'll came to his death about four o'clock A. M. on the 20th day of December, 1800; that said Can'll, about nine o'clock of the evening previous to the 22th, voluntarity shot himself with a pistol, the ball passing into the head just below the right temple, producing hemorrhage which caused his death.

pistol, the ball passing into the acad pistocow may be right temple, producing hemorrhage which caused his death.

The Late Storm in New Hampshire.—Fayal Accident.—The Nashua Triegraph says that Monday morning, as the gravel train on the Suncook Valley Rahroad was passing along about three mines above Suncook, the road bed suddenly gave way, plunging the engine and some cars into an excavation some live feet deep. The water had washed out under the road, leaving the surface looking all right, and the accident came without warning. The foreman, Mr. Joan Neal, was wedged in so that he could not extricate himself, and, besides other interest, was terribly scaleded by escaping steam. He lingered until evening in misery and then digh. The Merrimac and Nashua rivers had rison Tueshay foremon to within one foot of the highest point known, and the Jackson miles were obliged to suspend operations on Monday evening by reason of the high water, and had not recommenced en Wednesday.